

REMARKS

Claims 1-6 remain present in this application.

The specification has been amended. Reconsideration of the application, as amended, is respectfully requested.

Rejection under 35 USC 102

Claims 1, 2 and 4 stand rejected under 35 USC 102(b) as being anticipated by Tomoyuki, Japanese document 11-073648. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

With regard to claim 1, the Examiner asserts that “Figs. 7 and 8, Tomoyuki patent discloses a reproduction method for reproducing BCA (Burst Cutting Area) data for optical discs, comprising the steps of : generating a defect signal as a BCA signal by detecting an RF (Radio Frequency) signal of the BCA (see Fig. 7 elements 16 and 17); generating a BCA data bit stream by sampling the BCA signal according to a sampling clock (see Fig.11 elements 18, 19 and paragraph [0018]-[0019]); and decoding the BCA data bit stream to generate BCA data (see Figs. 7(19), 8(19b) and [0022]-[0023]). ”

It is respectfully submitted, however, that the elements 16 and 17 in Tomoyuki are an amplifying circuit and an equalizer circuit, which do not generate a defect signal as a BCA signal. Tomoyuki therefore does not teach using a defect signal as a BCA signal. Tomoyuki would also require a data slicing circuit 18, a PLL circuit 20 and a BCA decoder 19 to generate a BCA detection signal.

Independent claim 1 of present application sets forth that **the reproduction method for reproducing BCA data for optical discs generates “a defect signal” as a BCA signal.**

Because the defect signal is utilized as the BCA signal in the present application, no additional BCA signal extracting device is needed.

With regard to claim 4, the Examiner asserts that “Figs. 5, 7 and 8, Tomoyuki patent discloses a BCA data reproduction apparatus for optical discs, the reproduction apparatus comprising: a defect detector for receiving an RF (Radio Frequency) signal and generating a defect signal according to the RF signal, the defect signal serving as a BCA signal (see Fig. 7 elements 16 - 18); a sampling unit for sampling the BCA signal according to a sampling clock to generate a BCA data bit stream(see Fig.7, 8 elements 18, 19 and paragraph [0018]-[0019]; and a decoder for decoding to generate BCA data according to the BCA data bit stream (see Figs. 7(19), 8(19b) and [0022]-[0023]).”

It is respectfully submitted, however, that elements 16, 17 and 18 of Tomoyuki are an amplifying circuit, a data slicing circuit and an equalizer circuit, which do not generate a defect signal as a BCA signal. Tomoyuki does not teach using a defect signal as a BCA signal. Therefore, Tomoyuki patent would also require the data slicing circuit 18, a PLL circuit 20 and a BCA decoder 19 to generate a BCA detection signal.

However, claim 4 of present application recites that **the reproduction apparatus for optical discs generates “a defect signal” as a BCA signal by a defect detector.** Because the defect signal is utilized as the BCA signal of the invention, no additional BCA signal extracting device is needed.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the prior art utilized by the Examiner fails to teach or suggest the method of independent claim 1 or the apparatus of independent claim 4, as

well as their dependent claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC 102(b) rejection are respectfully requested.

Rejections under 35 USC 103

Claims 3 and 5 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Tomoyuki in view of the Applicant's Admitted Prior Art. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as being unpatentable over Tomoyuki in view of Hou et al., U.S. Publication 2004/0066723. This rejection is respectfully traversed.

As described above, Tomoyuki does not teach or suggest using a defect detector to generate a defect signal as the BCA signal. However, independent claims 1 and 4 of present application set forth that **the reproduction (method) apparatus for optical discs generates "a defect signal" as a BCA signal by a defect detector**. Because the defect signal is utilized as the BCA signal of the invention, no additional BCA signal extracting device is needed.

With regard to Hou, this document also does not teach or suggest using a defect detector to generate a defect signal as the BCA signal, and therefore fails to overcome the above-noted deficiencies of the primary reference to Tomoyuki.

Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that the prior art utilized by the Examiner fails to teach or suggest the method of independent claim 1 or the apparatus of independent claim 4, as well as their dependent claims. Reconsideration and withdrawal of the 35 USC 103 rejections are respectfully requested.

Conclusion

Favorable reconsideration and an early Notice of Allowance are earnestly solicited.

In the event that any outstanding matters remain in this application, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at (703) 205-8000 in the Washington, D.C. area.

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.17 and 1.136(a), the Applicants respectfully petition for a one (1) month extension of time for filing a response in connection with the present application and the required fee of \$120.00 is attached herewith.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Dated: April 13, 2006

Respectfully submitted,

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